PRON WASHINGTON.

Cen. McClellen-Mis Report on the Blege of Bevastopel, and the Art of War in Etrope. From an Occasional Correspondent.
Washington, Toudey, Aug. 20, 1861.

The world will never tire of hearing of the battle of Waterloo and the siege of Sevastopol. Each was a pivotal event on which the destiny of great nations for a time turned. In the nuasis of war, the latter stands unrival d among Beid operations for the reduction of fortified eities. Though not as protracted as the siege of Trey, the realities of its colossal proportions throw all the imaginings of the great poet in regard to that fabulous event quite into the shade. For a whole year the beaviest ordnance which the mightiest powers of Europe could command, direct a by the most perfect science mankind ever saw, shook with its thunderings the Heracheidan Chersonece. France, the most martial of modern nations, contributed to the gigantic strife Zero guest, nearly all of which were of the brgest caliber. They exploded 9,000,000 pounds of powder in front of the beengured city, throwing into it and its covering works, 1,250,000 rounds of shot and shell. England, long her Hani enemy, but now her ally, threw at the same time of like material 253,000 round. The eigor and magnitude of the reply which Russia made to the combined assault of her foes, is shown in an extract from the report of one of the American Multery Commissioners sent to the Crimea, who says: "The immense number of rounds fired by the Russians during the siege, was strikingly illustrated by the quantity of shot and shells with which the ground was thickly strewed within the radius of the works of at ack. One of the ravnes leading to the town, on the left of the English attack, was known as 'The Valley of Death;' in the bottom of it, in some places, our horses literally walked on a pacement of cannon balls lying close together."

This memorable siege, which culminated in the bombardment and a ault of September, 1855, was ushered in by the battle of Alum, and was diversized by the action of Balaklava, immortahised by the muse of Tennyson, by the deadly offray of Inkermann, where more than one-third of the force engaged was killed and wounded by the brillast conflict of Trakter, called by McClellan, the battle of the Tenernays, and b isnumerable sorties, and hand-to-hand contests by might and by day in the trenches, in rifle-pits, and in the open field.

In his report to the War Department, as member of the Commission to Europe, Captain (now General) McCiellan, criticizes these unlitary eperations with a bold, free pen. His remarks and suggestions are peculiarly valuable just now as indicating his views respecting transactions apaligous to those in which he has been called to play a conspicuous part as the commander of the army of the Potomac.

I shall barely glance at a few of the salient points of these criticisms, referring those who would study them minutely to his published

The general tenor of his commentary upo the operations in the Crimea indicates that one of the leading qualities of his mind is, the compromptness climents that always cohere in a ceessful military commander.

In pointing out defects in the movements and operations of the respective belligerents, McCieihas specifice the failure of the Allies to promptly Show up the victory at the Alma by pursuing the Russiaus, and other cutting off their retreat toward Sevastopol, or annihilating them altogether-which, as is now well known, could have been easily done, He also mentions the Strange oversight of the Russians, after they knew the Allies had landed in the Crimea, in sot instantly closing the harbor of Bulakiava, by three vessels in its parro mouth, and thus rendering uscless the fort which the British made the base of their operations, and where they sheltered their transports, and whence they drew all the supplies for their

He likewise condemus the dilatory conduct of the Allies in not dashing into Sevastopol after the triumph at the Alma, the south side of waich was then scarcely defended at all, and while the Rus ions were utterly demoralized by their recent deteat. By delay, they gave them time to initiate and carry forward that wonderful system of eart works, which, planned by the g-nius of Todtelben, and defended successively by the energy of Menschikoff, Liprardi, and Gortechakoff, so long defied the combined skill and bravery of the two most martial nations of modern times

So soon as it became evident to the Russian commander that Sevastopol was the prize for which the Allies were going to contend, McClellan incists that his failure, ere the Allies had taken up their positions, to occupy the hights of Inkermann, and throw up earthworks and plant cannon thereon, was a most inexcusable blunder. And, on the other hand, after the Allice had set themselves down before the city, their failure to do the same thing without the delay of a day, was equally mexcusable. The hights, it will be remembered, constituted the extreme right of the Engli-b position, dominated a large part of their camp, were connected by ravines with the suburbs of the city, and were the scene of the surprise of the English pickets on the 5th of November, which opened the terrible conflict of that day, and came so near destroying the Brittsh army.

While admitting that it is comparing small things with great, he nevertheless ventures to contrast the celerity with which we landed our broops and siege-train at Vera Cruz, and the early day at which we opened fire, with the long delay that followed the landing in the Crimes ere the Allies invested Sevastopol and discharged their first gun. At Vera Cruz we completed a difficult line of investment on the second day of the landing; and in spite of delays in forwarding our slege-train, we opened fire on the thirteeath day. Whereas, with their siege-train on board beir fleet, it was thirty-four days after they landed ere the Allies opened a feeble cannonate on a town only thirty miles distant from the point of disembarkation.

In answer to the stereotyped excuse for all the blunders of the Albes, viz., a deficiency of men and means, he makes the significant remark that, by undertaking an important operation without full and reliable information as to the details to be overcome, and the means of reaistance in the hands of the enemy, they neglected one of the clearest rules of war.

His comparison of the French, English and Rus-

sing modes of constructing their several works, and heir varied offensive operations during the siege, are instructive, and just now peculiarly interesting, as indicating his own cast of mind. He praises the French Engineers, and specially applauds " the technical skill and patient courage evinced by their officers and men in pushing forward such excellent approaches, under a most deadly fire." At a great expense of labor and life, they pushed their works to within the incredibly short distance of 32 paces of the counterscarp of the terrible Malakoff, ere the

final assault of the 8th of September. He does not think as highly of the English Engineers, and says that in constructing their trenches they systematically abandoned the excellent system taught and perfected with so much care at Chatham." Down to the period of the last bombardment, they had carried their approaches only to

within 225 paces of the Great Redan. He eulogizes in warm terms the skill, courage and endurance, with which the Russian Engineers, and the officers and men of all arms, resisted the protracted and offtimes furious ouslaught of the allied forces. His description of the horrible affray of the storming of the Russian works is graphic, but displays the cool hand of the scientific soldier, rather than the glowing pencil of the artistic rheto-

I have hardly left room to allude to that part of Gen. McClellan's work relating to Cavalry. His reports upon the cavalry of Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, England, and Sardima, cover 143 pages, and embrace a large number of plates, diagrams, and figures. The report upon the Cavalry of the United States, and its comparison with that of the other countries named, and his regulations and instructions for our cavalry in time of war, covering 80 pages, and including many plates and diagrams, is of the highest importance to all now connected with or who talek of entering that arm of the service. I can note only a few of its points.

Horses, he says, should be relected for their activity, hardiness, and endurance. Men, for their lightness, ag lity, and intelligence. He gives the most muste instructions as to riding, feeding, stabling, picketing in the field, swimmin rivers, charging in line and in column, wielding the saber, the pistol, and the carbine, and in fact everything else necessary to make a splendid cavalry officer and soldier. He condemns a dull borse, a doll man, and a doll saber as "utterly valueless"; lays special stress upon the neces sity of the individual instruction of men and horses; pronounces the Cossacks the most effective irregular cavalry in the world; thinks such Indians as the Delawares, Kickapoos, and some other Western tribes, might be disciplined into partisan cavelry equal to the Cossacks of the Don; defines the term "dragoon" to mean, in its original signification, troops who could act at the same time both as cavalry and infantry; believes in mounted riflemen who can fight both on horseback and on foot, when it is necessary to combine rapidity of movement with defensive strength; seems to look with complacency upon that feature of the Russian system which increases the pay of the soldier with the enhanced perils of the special service, and enthusiastially recommends that there be inscribed on the color of each regiment the names of the actions in which it has borne an honorable part, as tending to inspire officers and men to deeds of courage and

Many other points might be profitably noted, were there time and room. Suffice it to say these reports on the cavalry service of European nations and the Uni'ed States are invaluable to all who are connected with or take an interest in this corps of the army. They contain the outlines and most of the details for a complete system of cavalry tactics.

The style of McClellan is terse, clear, and vigorous. As literary compositions, these reports reflect great credit upon his skill and taste as a mere writer.

It is a singular instance of the freaks of fortune and the mutability of human affairs that the cavalry Captain who compiled the work we have been contemplating has recently risen to the command of the largest and most powerful army ever marshaled on this continent, whose object is to suppress an armed rebellion of powerful States against the supremacy of the Federal Government, the inspiring genius and guiding mind of which is the man who, as Secretary War, detailed him to this special service i Europe, and to whom he made his report on his return to this country.

THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS. OW SECESSION ADVOCATES PRACE-RELEASE OF MR. BOTELER-COL. BAKER'S ERIGADE-

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1881.

The Baltimore papers hereafter are not to publish
news which will injure the Government. They have

news which will injure the Government. They have done so very freely heretofore.

The Secessionists are spending money to circulate peace arguments in the Free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business.

The New-York News and The Day Book derive as eletance from these men and their sympathizers in Northern cities.

Mr. Boteler of Harper's Ferry, recently arrested col. E. D. Baker of California is to raise a brigade

of five thousand mee.

Troops are coming in steadily, and the Federal army is rapidly increasing in its dimensions.

GEN. POPE'S WAR POLICY. From The Quincy Whig, 17th.

Gen. Hurlbut, at Gen. Pope's order, it is presumed has issued the following interesting proclamation to the county authorities of Marion County, Missouri: PALMYRA, Mo., August 11, 1861.

By command of Marion County, Mo.; August 11, 1851. By command of my superior officer, I have occupied your county teat. By like command I require you to deliver every morning before 9 o'clock s. m., to Col. Suith, commanding 16th Illinois Regiment, the following rations for his command:

Water sufficient for command, to be havined.

If these articles are promptly furnished, receipts will be given by Col. Smith. If not furnished, they will be taken from the most convenient persons and places, and the regiment will be billeted upon the City of Palmyra, in private houses, according to the convenience of the regimen.

and the regiment will be billqued upon the City of Palmyra, in private houses, according to the convenience of the regiment.

If your authorities desire to avoid this great evil and inconvenience, you will fulfill this order.

The County of Marnon will also be held responsible, and compelled to pay all expenses of transporting, &c., of this expedition, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the marauders who fired upon the train, and those who, in open day, disramed Mr. Wilcox, are captured and surrendered to the military authorities, and will be rigidly enforced. If the county authorities cannot be found, or are unwilling to act, the authorities of the city of Palmyra will be required to fill this order, and reader their charges against the county. All persons who know of parties ongaged in the above criminal acts, are required to give sworn information to us, or Col. Smith, commanding the 16th Regiment.

B. A. HURLBURT, Brigsdier-General U. S. A.

Ep F. A.: Alexans, Several Major.

THE LEAGUE, OF LOYALTY

Its Extension Through the Southern States

An Entire Brigade of Unionists Enrolled in North Carolina.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.

ELESTON, N. C., Aug. 8, 1861. The Union sentiment throughout this State although not everywhere equally demonstrative and in some quarters not evident upon the surface of public opinion at all, is, nevertheless, intense and determined, and rapidly assuming commanding strength. It has not effervesced noisy gasconade, nor invited summary-suppression by a braggart rant which only too speedily succumbs to harsh measures, and the pressure of penal menaces. The loyal men of North Caro lina retain all their old devotion to the Stars and Stripes, and to the great Republic whose traditiens, unity, power, and expansive destiny are symbolized in the national banner. They have, newever, prudently accommodated themselves to circumstances, and, for the time being, yielded to a tide of events which could not be effectually withstood.

The tenets of Calboun and the State Rights school, now bearing the pestilent fruit of armed rebellion, pever obtained eredit and acceptance mong the people of this good old Commonwealth. This is an old Whig State, and its undercurrent of sentiment is governed at this hour by the patriotic teachings of Clay and Webster, whose hold upon the popular heart and mind has been confirmed by their own Gaston, Macon, Badger, and Graham. The general conviction here bas ever accorded with the view of these statesmen that the Government was not a loose confederacy of States, held together by the precarious bond of a voluntary league, but an intimate and indissoluble nationality, exerting its authority over individual citizens, and entitled to a paramount allegiance. That is the school-not the school of nullifying South Carolina-in which these people bave been trained. Its ideas have become their instincts, and no revolutionary propaganda of Calhounism can destroy them. They are traditionary, and not to be suddenly changed. In this sound indectrination the North Carolinians resemble the people of Kentucky and Tennessee, and are widely different from the South Carolinians and Virginians. The charished soutiments of a lifetime cannot be easily abjured.

All men have beard of the Carbonari, and how they kept the seed of Freedom in medieval Europe for the harvests of later days. So, now, in the manucled South, in spite of the hundred eyed vigilance of tyranny, does the League of Loyalty, organized against atrocious attempts to put down free speech and substitute for reason the sharp arguments of force, having banded thousands upon thousands in its brotherhood of freemen, go on daily " from strength to strength." Even there who denounce Know-Nothingism, and other secret organizations, political and charitable, for what they regard as a needless and suspicious assumption of secreey, counct arge the same objections to the Union League. A peaceful times, when the safety and freedom o all classes is assured, a clandestine society may be censured with comparative propriety. Thus the "K. G. C." was justly stigmatized, South and North alike, as dangerous and meddlesome. But when the Procrustean policy of an oppressive Government forces men to talk all one way, tolerates no opposition, or even adverse criticism, and denies its subjects the privilege of counsel for the common welfare, such societies will spring up spontaneously. They are a necessity o human nature, and all history is full of their examples,

Since the death of Gov. Ellis a great reaction has taken place against the pitiable and corrupt conspiracy of the Davisites. Acting-Gov. Clark, late Speaker of the Senate, is a Union-man al heart, as are Gov. Letcher of Virginia, and Gov. Brown of Georgia. A vigorous prosecution of the war is the duty of the Government. not only for the restoration of its authority, but in behalf of its outraged citizens who demand protection, and who are willing, with reasonable assistance, themselves to strike the blow that shall deliver them.

At the Congressional election held last Thurs day, the lat inst., in accordance with the statute fixing the first Thursday of August as the day (the same as in Tennessee), four members, and perhaps others, were elected, several of them receiving a very large and flattering vote. Some of those known to be elected are gentlemen of age and experience, who have already seen service in the councils of the nation. For them a seat in Congress has no new honors or personal inducements; its acceptance involves, on the contrary, a patriotic sacrifice.

The country need not be surprised if, when the roll is called in the House of Representatives next December, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, and it may be a majority of those known as " re volted States," should respond in the persons o tried and loyal representatives. In the States named, the Union LEAGUE is even now established and increasing. The Empire State of the South, however, according to present signs, will be out of the "C. S. A." without their aid, by a Secession from Secession, and that before many months.

An entire brigade of loyal men has been en rolled in this State, who only require arms and equipments to render them effective soldiers. The tender of a regiment of loyal North Carolinians. alluded to, I believe, in a previous letter, will soon be made to the Government by Col. Foster. who, although a Breckipridge Democratic leader in the State last year, and thoroughly identified with his adopted home in interest and affection was, pevertheless, among the first to see that this Rebellion is not, in any sense, the Southern cause, and who has devoted himself untiringly, and with a patriotism steadfast in the face of all perils, to the joint service of North Carolina and the Union. This regiment is desirous to be mustered into the service of the United States.

As there are no Confederate State Governmen envelopes yet out, all letters, whether carried by the mails, express companies, or individuals have to be first taken to a post-office, where the postage, 10 cents per half ounce, is paid to the poetmaster, who stamps the envelope accordingly, and sends the letter on its way rejoicing.

The letter, if for the North, is supposed to be examined by the postmaster who licenses its transportation.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. FROM FORTRESS MONROE

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION. WHERE IS IT BOUND

THE MUTINEERS REPENTANT

FORTERES MONROR, Old Point Comfort, Aug. 21, 1861.
Negroes recently escaped from Sewall's Point represent that the rebels are under constant apprehension of an attack, and keep their forces unimpaired. They are constructing a battery a short distance below the Point, nearly opposite the Rip Raps. This will complete the chain of batteries around the Roads from Linbaven to the mouth of James River. The labor expended on these works has necessarily been very great. Had the Government, in time of peace, under taken such a line of fortifications, it would have been years before they would have accomplished what the rebels have done within the last three

mouths. I perceive that a New-York Journal is specu lating on the probabilities of future movements from this point, and favors the conclusion that Gen. Wool is to conduct important operations southward. At present there is no evidence that such a conclusion is well founded. Mr. Russell, it will be seen, does not hesitate to express his opinion of the importance of this route to Richmond, and though such appears to be the general opinion in our own country, there are no movements justifying the expectation that such a view will be taken by the Government.

Touching the congregation of gunboats frigates in the roads, in connection with an unusual number of sail craft, some of which are said to be loaded with stone, I will venture the remark that the public has been systematically put on the wrong scent. They who at Baltimore make it their business to pry into the doings of the Government, and publish to the world a great deal more than the truth, have been "barking up the wrong tree" this time. Without doubt there is an expedition of some sort on the tapis, with which the fleet and the aforesaid small ressels loaded with stone will have something to do; but whether the expedition will be to the const of North or South Carolina, or in quite a different direction, the Rebel sympathizers in Baltimore and others who thrive by picking up and publishing stray gossip. though pretending to be wise, are yet in utter ignorance, as time will show,

This morning there was a lengthy and critical review by Gen. Wool of all the troops in the Fortress, including Mendenhall's Battery. It was not a mero ceremony, but a review of utility, thorough and searching; as much an inquiry into the wants of the soldier, with a view of supplying them, as to search out his shortcomings with a view to correction. It was Gen. Wool's intention to make bimself feit as instructor and friend, and I think he succeeded. He was accompanied in the inspection by Gen. Butler and his own staff.

To day nearly the whole of the 2d Regiment signed a petition to Gen. Wool, acknowledging their error, and asking to be permitted to return to their regiment for the full term of their enlistment. The petition will probably be granted, possibly with a very few exceptions. The Parmaster will be here on Friday, and the regiment will be paid.

Quartermaster Tallmadge has made a visit to Philadelphia to look after clothing, and I am happy to say that the New-York Regiments will not only be paid but clothed.

Some of the volunteer officers have been not little astonished by being inquired of how long it took their men to cook beans and other rations. as though the food and cooking of the men were any of their business. A few similar questions have given them new ideas, and I am greatly mistaken if at least some of the officers do not find their level, and the men their advantage, under the new order of things. It is but right to say that the men have ever evinced a desire to have true military discipline placed upon them. They only want to know that meir officers have a knowledge of their daty, and will require nothing more or less than what is right. This confidence must be created before the proper relations can begin to exist between the officer and soldier.

It will be recollected that certain charge were preferred against Colonel Allen of the 1st Regiment, and that a court-martial, after taking testimony for several days, finally fell through, Another court was ordered, which tried the accused, and forwarded the result to Washington. It has just transpired that the testimony and finding of the Court have been lost, nearly three weeks having clapsed since they were inclosed to Washington. The loss is not irreparable, however, since the original copy was kept. Meanwhile Colonel Allen has been a prisoner in the fortress, awaiting his fate. This miscarriage leads me to remark that an important official document for General Butler, bearing date seventeen days ago, shared a like fate; otherwise the question where is the General to go, would not now be an open one. I will remark that the necessity which is felt for more men in the field at the earliest day practicable is likely to take General Butler to New-England, where his labors will no doubt be effective in enlisting and preparing large numbers for service. It is but right to remark that the most cordial relations exist between him and General Wool, as well as marked similarity of views concerning many important issues involved in this war.

A letter received from Mr. Shurtliff, at Richmond, states that he and Capt. Jenkins of the Naval Brigade, are fast recovering from their wounds, and are well treated. It will be recot lected that they were taken prisoners about a month since, a few miles from Hampton, at the time Rawlings was killed.

FORTHESS MONROE, Aug. 22, via Baltimean, Aug. 23.
Several experimental shots have been fired to-day from the Union gain, with an extreme range of between four and five miles. One shot penetrated a sand-bank twelve feet. Gen. Butler expresses himself as by no means satisfied with the trial. It is said that Gen. Butler will not return to Mass

chasetts, but will take the field in command of the volunteem of this Department. The propellers Fanny and Adriatic have gone on an

expedition up the buy, under the direction of Lieut.

folk. The Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

LATER FROM MISSOURL THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS

THE REBELS MOVING WESTWARD.

THEY PLUNDER AS THEY GO.

A VALUABLE ARMY TRAIN.

Rolls, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1861. The accounts from Springfield are to the effect the from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army have left or the North. A small force has reached Lelianon, on the Rolls road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing deprenations on Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's Regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their bones in the South-West and leave their property at the mercy of the Rebels. There is much distress among these people large numbers of them having neither money por pro-

The train of the Federal army, which was brought from Springfield by Major Sturges, is said to be worth \$1,500,000. The passage of the Rebel army North will enable our forces, when they move back to Spring field, to cut off its communication with, and recreat to, Arkansas, and thus completely inclose it in the Western Counties of the State.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 17, 1861. Camp Rolla, Mo., Ang. 17, 1861.

Last evening 1 rode out to the camp of the forces from Springfield, to carry dispatches to Gen. Sigel. He is not in command now, Major Storges being as the head of the troops. It seems that Si ellhas received no commission yet either as Chonel or Brigadier-General; and Major Storges actually ranks him; so the latter has taken command. As I understand it, however, both are subject to Col. Wyman's orders, he being communder of this post.

The camp is on the Little Piney, about six miles south on the Springfield road. Major Storges is in the

outh on the Little Piney, should ext make south on the Springfield road. Major Striges is in the front and sigel holds the rear. The butteres are planted at different points along the road, the camp covering a space two or three miles in length. I found Gen. Sheel lying on a cot in a small and poorly furnished tent, not so good as those occupied by our privates. He look dearworn, and, primase, give the slightest evidence of chaprin at home autocarded in vates. He look of charms and, perhaps, give the elightest evide on of charms at being superseled in command. It may have been all right, but it seemed to me—a civilian—that courtesy would have led Surges to give up his claim, as it was based upon a mere formality. Sigel actually maked him, but had not yet obtained the requisite documents. The truth of this was clear from the direction of Fremont's dispatches that I carried—"To trig.-Gen. Fr. Sirel." its showed none of this chagito in his conversation, but was very classified and of account in all that be said.

He showed none of this chaggin in his conversation, but was very cheerful and phasaud in all that he said. While there I learn of the death of Col. Mitchell of the 2d Kansas. He fell in ha the at the same throwith tien. Lyon, by a shot through the thigh by a mosket ball. It seems that the charge in which Lyon fell was not participated in by all the regiments, as has been stated, but was really made by the Kansas 2d, with two or three companies of the Kansas let, led by Gen. Lyon and Col. Mitchell. The Kansas let, led by Gen. Lyon and Col. Mitchell. The Kansas boys did not cell out for Lyon to lead them on account of their having no commander. They had their own Colorel, and he fought as bravely as any min could, and did as nobly. The enemy were lying on the and did as notify. The enemy were lying on the sou herly slope of the hill and in the underbrush on the edge. Lyon, approaching from the no th, endeav-or d to take possession. Three charges were made-the first by the Missouri regiments, and the second by the Lown. In both these the men were cut down like prin by the discharge of the conceded enemy. Then the Kansas ad, which had a position across a little rache, were called to the front. They had been un-cethantly waiting for their uncome and the comravite, were called to the front. They had been impatiently waiting for their to n, and now they were ready. With Gen. Lyon and C.I. Michel as their head, and a few companies of the Kansas Ist, they marched gallantly up to the very brow of the hill when a heavy line proceeded from the enemy concealed among the trees, and Lyon and Mitchell, with a score of men, fell. The regiments did not yield, however, but held their own mater a destructive freguntal the enemy were forced to give way; but of low men in the Kansas 21, 30 were mixing. Col. Mitchell was too badly wounded to be brought away, and was left in the hospital at Springfiell. At his fall Lieut. Col. Bhair took command, and showed himself folly equal to the new responsibilities so sadly thrown upon and.

the was night when I came away from camp, and it was night when I came away from camp fire all along the road and on both sides of the creek; the wagons, the road and on both sides of the creek; the wagotts, mules, and horses drawn up at the side for several nules distant; the groups of men eating, or talking, or playing cards, and the batteries statemed at intervals, telling more of war than all beside. Coming home toward midnight, I passed the Lowa Lat marching into Rella. They go to St. Louis this morning to be must be for the cards of cards. teres out of ervice. They we e a rarged set last night, but to-day they are rushing about the town in new enits, which were waiting for them here. In the haste of receiving them, fittle attention is paid to it.

The tail man has the short man's pantaloons, and ecceverse.

Hence, while one has a costume which in exposure of bare legs is a genuine Highlander, another has a surplus of material round the feet that won!

lt is and sight, though, to see ' wour It is a sad sight, though, to see the wounded men. They are constantly going past side window by which I am writing. One miles an are; another with his side; another with a head badly cut; another hanging upon a set of imprompta crutches made from some consider sapling. Yet all seem cheerfut; and neither in camp last night nor in Rolls to-day have I seen snything that looked like discouragement. I believe the whole force would go into a fight to-day with even gone eagerness and courage than they displayed at the Springfield battle, and there is but one opinion as to the desperation with which all, both officers and privates, fought there. Gen. Sweeney and Lieut. Col. Andrews are both here, but will leave for St. Louis this morning. They are soffering a little from wounds received. Major Judd, Col. Bases, and other officers of the different regiments are also here.

THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.

REBEL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is the official report of Gen. Price of the action of the Messouri State troops in the Springfield tattle. He confines himself to these five registed ments only (about one-quarter of McCulloch's army) and it is worthy of special note that this quarter los 156 killed and 517 wounded. And these are the men that McCulioch says ran away on the first fire. The Arkausuns, Louisianians, and others, who fought before running, must have lost in greater proportion; but taking Price's figures as a basis, they prove a rebel loss of about 625 killed and more than 2,000 wounded:

GEN. PRICE'S REPORT.
HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
SPRINDIFIED, AUG. 12 1881.
To his Excellency Claimorne F. Jackson, Godornor of the Control of the Co I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the operations of the army under my command, at and immediately preceding the battle of

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the operations of the army under my command, at and intendiately preceding the battle of Springfield.

I began to move my command from its encampment at Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald County, on the 25th of July, toward Cassville, in Barry County, at which place it had been agreed between Geos. McColloch, Pearce, and myself that our respective forces, together with those or Brig.-Gen. McBride, should be concentrated, preparatory to a forward movement. We reached Cassville on Sunday, July 28, and on the next day effected a junction with the armies of Gens. McColloch and Pearce.

The combined armies were then put under marching orders, and the First Division, Gen. McColloch, commanding, left Cassville on the 1st of July, upon the road to this city. The Second Division, under Gen. Pearce of Arkansa, left on the 1st day of August; and the Third Division, Brig. Gen. Steen of this Sate, commanding, left on the 2d day of August; and the Third Division, Brig. Gen. Steen of this Sate, commanding, left on the 2d day of August; west forward with the Second Division, which embraced the greater portion of my Infantry, and encamped with it some twelve miles northwest of Cassville. The next morning a messenger from Gen. McCalloch informed me that he had reason to believe that the enemy were in force on the road to Springfield, and that he should remain at his then encompensed on Crane Creek until the Second and Third Divisions of the Army had come ap. The Second Division consequently moved forward to Crane Creek, and I ordered the Third Division to a position within three miles of the same place.

The advance guard of the army, consisting of six

The advance guard of the army, consisting of six The advance guard of the army, consisting of each companies of Mounted Missourians, under command of Brigasier-General Rains, was at that time (Friday, Aug. 2), encamped on the Springfield road about five miles beyond Crane Croek. About 9 o'clock a. m. of that day, Gen. Baine's pickets reported to him that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard, and that officer immediately led forward his whole force, amounting to nearly 400 men, until he found the enemy in position some three miles on the road. He sent back at once to Gon. McCulloch for recuforce-

ments, end Col. McIntoch, C. S. A., was sent forward with 150 men; but a re-omnoissance of the ground having satisfied the latter that the enemy did not have more trans 150 men; on the ground, he withdrew March and returned to Crane Creek. Gen. Releas sent discovered, however, that he was in presence of the main body of the enemy, numbering, according to his estimate, more than 5,000 men, with eight pieces of artitlery, and supported by a considerable body of cavalry. A severe skurmish onessed, which lested several items, until the enemy opened their batteries and compelled our troops to refire. In this congressment the greater portion of Gen. Rains's commonn, and supercially that part which acted as infantry, behaved and great gallantry, as the result demonstrates; for our loss was only one killed (Lieut, Northeut) and five wounded, while five of the enemy's dead were buried on the field, and a large number are known to have been wounded. UNION MEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

held, and a large number are known to have been wounded.

Our whole forces were concentrated the next day near Crane Creek, and, during the same night, the Texen Regiment, under Col. Greer, came up to within a few miles of the same place.

Reasons, which will be bereafter assigned, leduced me, on Sanday, the 4th inst., to put the Missouri forces under the direction, for the time being, of Gen. McCalloch, who accordingly assumed the command is chief of the combined armies. A finite after midnight we took up the line of march, leaving our baggage trains, and expecting to find the enemy near the scene of the late astronish, but we found, as we advanced that they were retreating toward Springfield. We followed them hastily about 17 miles, to a place known as Moody's Spring, where we were compelled to half our forces, who were already nearly exhausted by the roads.

as Moody's Spring, where we were compelled to hall our forces, who were already nearly exhausted by the intense heat of the weather and the dashness of the roads.

Early the next morning we moved forward to Wilson's Creek, ten unles southwest of Springfield, where we encamped. Our forces were here put in reading to meet the enemy, who were posted at Springfield, it the number of about ten thousand. It was finally decided to march against them; and on Friday aftercost orders were issued to march at any orders were issued to march at the any of the high and a them ened storm caused the site of the night and a them ened storm caused the site of the night and a them ened storm caused the site of the night and a them ened storm caused the site of the march at the troops of the night and a them ened storm caused the site of the night of the site of the night and a them enemed at the store of erect of ered. Our man were come jumity kept undersand till toward daybreak, expecting, momentarily, an order to murch. The morning of Saturday, the 19th of August, found them still encamped at Vilson's Creek, fattued by a night's watching and loss of rest.

About 6 o'clock I received a necessinger from Gen. Rains that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the 2d brigade of his division, containing of about 1,300 mounted men some Cot. Cawthern. A record messenger came immediately afterward from Gen. Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy and helt at once for his own headquarters is make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly toward feet, Rains's podition, at the same time ordering Gens. Slack, McBride, Clark, and Parsons to move their infantry and artillery vapidy forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yinds when up a nimediately to the number of 2,656 mea, and occurre

ment, captured by Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard fount field, was won only by the most determined bravery, and distinguished guillary of the combined armies, which fought notify side by side, is defense of their common rights and liberties, with an much course age and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any bards field.

see and constancy as were ever samoned upon any battle field.

Where all behaved so well, it is invidious to make any distinction; but I cannot refade from expression my sense of the spleoudid services rendered, under upon eyes, by the Arkaness Infantry, under Gen Perree, the Louisians Regiment of Col. Herbert, and Col. Churchill's Regiment of Mounted Rifferma. These gailant officers and their bave scholers wou spetthat day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian.

This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave man. Others will report the bases sustained by the Confederate forces; I shall willingly confine myself to the losses within my own army.

have own army.

Among those who fell mortally won ded upon see buttle-field none degree a dearer place in the memory of Missouries than Richard Hanson Welghuman commanding the lat Brig ade of the 2d division of the army. Taking up arms at the very beginning of this unhappy contest, he find all eady done distinguished. of the army. Taking up arms at the very beginning of this uninappy contest, he had all eady done distinguished services at the battle of Rock Creek, where he communiced the State forces after the death of the hancated Holloway, and at Carthage, where he wen unfaiting harrels by the display of extraordinary coolines, courage, and skill. He fell at the head of his brigade, wounded in three places, and died just as the victorious shouts of our army began to rise upon the air.

brigace, wounded in three places, and deet jures victorious shouts of our army began to rise upon the air.

Here, too, died, in the discharge of bis duty, Col. Ben. Brown of Ray County, President of the Senate, a good man and true.

Hrig. Gen. Slack's division suffered severely. Ha himself fell dangerously wounded at the bead of his column. Of his regiment of infantry, under Col. John T. Hughes, consisting of about 550 men, 36 were killed, 76 wounded, many of them mortally, and 30 are missing. Among the killed were C. H. Bennet, Adjutant of the regiment, Capt. Blackwell, and Lieut. Hughes. Col. Rivee's squadron of cavalry, disc mounted,) numbering some 234 men, lost 1 killed and 8 wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Col. Aussin pad Capt. Engart.

Brig. Gen. Clark was also wounded. His infantry (2'0 men) lost in killed 17, and wounded 71. Col. Burbridge was severely wounded. Capts Farris and Halleck, and Lieut. Haskins were killed. Gen. Clark's Cavalry, together with the Windsor Guards were under the command of Lisut. Col Major, whe did good service. They lost 6 killed and 5 wounded. Brig. Gen. McBride's Division (665 men) lost 26 killed, of 5 severely wounded, and 57 shightly wounded. Col. Foster and Capts. Nichole, Dougherty, Arastrong, and Mings were wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands.

Gen. Parsone's Brigade, 256 infantry and arilliery under command respectively of Col. Kelly and Capt. Guibor, and 406 cavalry, Col. Brown, lost: the arilliery, 3 killed and 7 wounded; the infantry, 4 killed and 38 wounded; the cavalry, 3 killed and 4 wounded. Col. Kelly was wounded in the hand. Capt. Coleman was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Gen. Raine's division was composed of two brigades.

died.

Gen. Raine's division was composed of two brigade—the first under Col. Weightman, embracing infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, lost not only their commander, but 34 others killed and 111 wounded. The mander, but 34 others killed and 111 wounded. The second brigade, mounted men, Col. Cawthors commanding, about 1,200 strong, lot 21 killed and 76 wounded. Col. Cawthorn was himself wounded. Major Charles Rogers of St. Louis, Adjurant of the brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the day after the buttle. He was a gallant officer, and at all times vigilant and attentive to his duties, and fearless upon the field of buttle.

righnst and attentive to his duties, and learness upon the field of battle.

Your Excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted of only 5,221 officers and men; that of these no less than 156 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. These facts attest more powerfully than any words can the severity of the conflict, and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.

It is also my painful duty to announce the death of one of my Aids, Lieut. Col. George W. Allen of Saline County. He was shot down while communicating an order, and we left him buried on the field. I have appointed to the position thus addly vacated, Capt. James T. Cearnal, in recognition of his galiant conduct and valuable services throughout the battle, as a Velunavas made prisoner by the onemy, but has since board released.

A. W. Jones.

A. W. Jones.
In conclusion, I beg leave to say to your Excellence that the army under my command, both officers and men, did their duty nobly, as became men fighting is defense of their house and their honor, and that they deserve well of the State.

1 have the house to be, with the greatest respect, your Example is the state of the State.

1 have the house to be, with the greatest respect, your Example is a state of the State.

Maker General Commanding Misseuri State Class.